MINISTERS DENOUNCE THE GAMBLING RESORT -CONCERTED ACTION TO BE TAKEN.

From nearly every pulpit in Hudson County, New Jersey, yesterday the Guttenburg racetrack and the ing and bookmaking and other methods of gambling employed there were denounced in vigorous This racecourse was incorporated on April 1, 1885, as the "North Hudson Driving Park Association by nearly one hundred men, who desired "the improvement of agriculture and agricultural stock; the improvement of horses, marcs and geldings in running, racing and trotting." The calptel stock was placed at ,000, divided into shares of \$100 each, and busines was becan with \$10,000 cash. The men who formed the association then contemplated nothing more than a gentleman's driving park, and the duration of the cororation was fixed at April 1, 1895. When this corporation was formed John N. Crusius, of Hoboken, was the largest shareholder. He had ten shares. On June 23, 1890, he held 205 shares, Gottfried Walbanm 300 shares, Dennis McLanghlin 255 shares, John C. Carr 170 shares, John P. Feeney ten shares, E. J. Paxton ten shares, A. G. Lackman fifty-six shares, William Lovell seventy shares, Lawrence Fagan forty-four shares, O. H. Meyer fifty-one shares, and Peter Wilkins 210 shares. The rest of the shares are in small holdings.

In November, 1889, the capital stock was increased to \$300,000 by the men who had drifted in and secured the bulk of the stock, and the little half-mile track, which had then a most unsavory reputation, was en-larged to a mile course. On June 23, 1800, the capital stock was further increased to the enormous sum of 8425,000. It remains at that figure now, and the race track is practically controlled by Denn's McLaughlin and Gottfried Walbaum. The latter is now president of the association and it styles itself "The Hudson County Jockey Club." It was said yesterday that the 255 shares of stock to the credit of McLaughlin only represent about one-half of what he actually owns, the rest being held in other names. Of the management of this so-called 'HudsonCounty Driving ParkAssociation." the clergymen and the reputable citizens of Hudson County bitterly complain. They say, when asked why they do not present their grievances to the Grand Jury : "What is the use! Is not Denny McLaughlin the County Clerk and the Democratic Boss of Hudson County? Did not ex-Sheriff Davis always consult him before drawing a Grand Jury? Does not Sheriff Mc-Phillips do the same now? Look at the present Grand Jury; do you think such mefi will break up gambling? See who McLaughlin has associated with him in this gambling institution. There is E. J. Paxton, one of the Judges of the Court of Sessions, where an indictment, if found, must be tried; John P. Feeney, president of the Board of Police Commissioners Jersey City, and chief of detectives in District-Attorney Winfield's office-Mr. Feeney until recently was also chief of the constabulary at the Guttenburg track; John C. Carr, Democratic ex-justice of the peace and bookmaker; Lovell, another bookmaker Lawrence Fagan, Democratic ex-member of the Assembly, and a political boss in Hoboken; John N. Crusius, a wholesale liquor-dealer, who is another Democratic political boss; Gottfried Walbaum, who until recently had a large stable at the track, and score of others who control Democrats in office."

Behind all these politicians is the rich North Hud-son County Horse-Railway Company, which coins money by conveying the gamblers and their victims to the betting ring. This company has made many thousand dollars in this way, and to offer extra inducements has built a steam railroad and a spur from the horse-railway to the track and is about to nake other extensive improvements at Weehawken by building an elevator that will by steam hoist the cars from the water's edge to the top of the nearly perndicular hill. This company is a great financial

Every one in Hudson County knows these facts to be true. The District-Attorney knows that pool-selling takes place at Guttenburg. Judge Knapp knows it and directed the attention of the Grand Jury to it last week when he charged that body. The court officers all know it, many of whom are daily fre uenters of this winter harbor for gamblers. The Grand Jury know it and many of them have gone to The District-Attorney's detectives all know it, but still it exists as serenely as if none of these officials were in existence. Repeatedly District Astorney Winfield has ordered the East Newark and Hoboken poolrooms to close up and sent his detective to shut them, but so near as could be learned rester-day District-Attorney Winfield has never closed up the poolsellers and bookmakers at Guttenburg. Citizens have repeatedly asked "Why"? and echo answered

The abuses at this track, like everything else, must end, and to secure this result thirteen representative tax-paying citizens and the Rev. J. N. Gowen, pastor of the Grove Street Reformed Union Hill, one of the most prosperous churches in the county, recently decided to start a strong movement. After consultation they authorized Mr. Gowen to send a copy of a petition to all the clergymen in the county, and a letter asking the clergymen to bring the subject of the gambling at the Guttenburg racetrack to the notice of their congregations, and request them to sign the petitions to have the law enforced as it had been at Clifton and Elizabeth. These petitions when signed were to be returned on April 15, if possible.

A reporter for The Tribune saw Mr. Gowen at his ome at Union Hill yesterday. He said: "When these petitions are returned, we shall send each minister or priest a letter, asking him to delegate one or more to represent the congregation in a permanent organization, having for its purpose the suppression of dselling and bookmaking at the Guttenburg race-The day for the organization will be named in the letter. It has not been determined on. We mean business in this fight. We are well aware of the great political interests we have to meet, but we know we shall be supported by public opinion, and public opinion in a case like this must win. We shall have the active support of the clergymen and citizens in Hoboken closed Sunday theatres, and we shall also have active and earnest help from Jersey City. Why, already the Rev. Dr. William R. Jenvey of St. Paul's vestrymen for the entire congregation, and the Rev. strel. The funeral will take place to-morrow. Hathaway, of the Westminister Presbyterian Church, has written me for more copies of the petition to enable those who want to to sign. I feel confident that the Rev. Charles R. Barnes, of the First Methodist Church, Hoboken, will render valuable aid; he is away at conference now. And so I might mention many

(to-day), at the Presbyterian ministers' meeting to be held at Dr. Crosby's church, and also a meeting of the ministers of the Reformed Church to be held at No. 21 Reade-st. and by the two Classis of the Reformed Church to be held in Jersey City on Tuesday. I think the Classis will as a body formally indorse the movement. There were about 15t circulars and petitions sent to clergymen and twenty-five to hymen."

That Mr. Gowen was justified in his belief that he would have the hearty co-operation of the churches in his war against the Democratic ring officials, who control the gambling at Guttenburg, was apparent yesterday. Every cergyman spoken to about the subject said he had denounced the gambling listitution both morning and afternoon. At the Tabranele, Jersey city, the Rev. John L. Scudder declared that it was a crying shame that Guttenberg gambling should be allowed to exist when it had been stopped on every other track in the State. He said active and energetic steps should be taken at once to close up poolselling and bookmaking, and that Guttenburg had become the headquarters of all the "thugs" and robbers in the country, since it was the only place in the State where gambling was permitted with impunity. He asked all to sign the petition, and the document was well covered with signatures after the service was over.

The Rev. Alexander McKelvic, of the Second Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, denounced the ring and gamblers in the morning, and in the evening he dwelt at length on Judge Dixon's charge to the Grand Jury in the Clifton cases, which resulted in punishment and the closing up of poolselling and bookmaking. He taid that this sort of speculation led to peculation and rule.

"Guttenburg," said the preacher, "Is second to none

and that this sort of speculation and the preacher, "is second to none for badness. It ought to be suppressed. What was sone in Passaic County ought to be done in this. I only hope that while Judge Dixon and Judge Knapp were together in Cuba Judge Dixon inspired Judge Knapp with some of his views."

Many signatures were attached to the petition which Dr. McKelvic circulated. It was the same in Dr. James Mitchell's Scotch Presbyterian Church in Jer.

James Mitchell's Scotch Presbyterian Church in Jersey City.

In Hoboken Dr. Jenvey spoke strongly and so did other clergymen there. J. J. Sherlock, of Grace Episcopal Church, Union Hill, and the Rev. J. N. Gowen, also denounced the gamblers at Guttenberg, and the Rev. G. W. Nicholson, North Esptist Church; the Rev. Mr. McMinn, of the Summit Avenue Esptist Church, and the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Brett, of the Bergen Reformed Church, all of Jersey City, aided the movement to the best of their power. Everywhere it was reported that the same antagonism to the Guttenburg track was shown. It was impossible to leave how many persons were represented by the significant, but it is thought that the number reaches in in the thousands.

A well-known lawyer, who did not desire his name o be used for personal reasons, said that this movement would not have the slightest effect on the easont Grand Jury, in his opinion, and that the knoer way for the church people to rid themselves

of the law-breakers at Guttenburg would be to apply to Chancellor McGill for an injunction to restrain the Hudson County Driving Park Association from maintaining a disorderly house, this legal term covering the offence of congregating gambiers who ply their trade. It is thought that this course will be pursued by the clergymen when the permanent organization is perfected. Nothing definite has yet been determined.

OBITUARY.

EX-GOVERNOR ROBERT W. WATERMAN. San Diego, Cal., April 12.-Ex-Governor Robert Waterman died this evening of pneumonia after a brief illness.

Mr. Waterman was born in Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., on December 15, 1826. His father, a merchant, died while his son was quite young, and the latter removed to Sycamore, Ill., where three elder brothers had preceded him. Until his twentieth year he was a clerk in a country store, and in 1846 he congaged in business for himself at Belvidere, Ill. In 1846 he was postmaster at Genoa, Ill. In 1850 he went to California and engaged in mining, but two years later he returned to Wilmington, Ill. In 1853 he published "The Wilmington Independent," at the ne time carrying on other business enterprises. In same time carrying on other business enterprises.

1854 he was a delegate to the Bhoomington Republican In 1856 he took an active part in the Fremont campaign, and in 1858 he engaged in the Lincoln-Dougla's Senatorial contest. He returned to Lincoln-Douglas Senatorial contest. He returned to California in 1873 and became successful in Calico mining district. In 1886 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of California on the Republican ticket, and he became Governor on the death of Governor Washington Bartlett in September, 1887. During recent years he has been extensively engaged in mining enterprises and owned large ranch properties. He was president of the San Diego, Cuyamaca and East-gen Dallyar.

DR. EBEN TOURJEE. Dr. Eben Touriee, the founder of the New-England thus amended has been approved of by the State Senonservatory of Music, died to-day in this city after atc. and is now before the Assembly, which undoubtatc. and is now before the Assembly, which undoubtdingering illness. He was born in the town of edly will concur in the amendment. This amendment try. From the time he was eight years old until he reached ninetcen years his time was spent chieffy in labor in Rhode Island factories, but he found time to study music in Providence. In 1853 he was a music dealer in Fall River, where he taught music in the public schools and in private. He then edited a musical paper called "The Keynote," which was later merged into "The Massachusetts Musical Journal," of Another amendment hearing upon the same roles. Warwick, R. I., on June 1, 1834, of Huguenot anceswhich he for some time had charge. In 1859 the Rev. Dr. Talbot, then principal of the East Greenwich Academy, called upon him to establish in connection that institution a musical institute 1864 he went to Providence to oper a conservatory. In 1867 this school was redeved to Boston and became the New-England Conservatory of Music. Dr. Tourjee's "Pleafor Music in the Public Schools," delivered before the National Teachers' Association in 1868 or 1869, was unanimously indersed and published by the association and afterward circulated by the Department of Educaand afterward circulated by the Department of Education at Washington as a public document. It also
earned for its author the degree of Doctor of Music,
which was bestowed upon him by Wesleyan University.
In 1869 he organized the chorus of the first Peace
Jubilee and in 1872 he organized a much larger chorus.
In 1872 the College of Music of Boston University was
founded and Dr. Tourjee was elected dean. He compiled several books which are popular in the churches,
among them the "Tribute of Praise" and the "Chorus
choir." He also organized and conducted the large
chorus choir of Mr. Murray's Music Hall Society in
1876. Dr. Tourjee was for several years president
of the North End Mission and president of the Boston
Missionary Society, and in 1871 he was president of the
Boston Young Men's Christian Association. He was
twice married. His second wife and two married
daughters survive him.

GEORGE COPELAND. George Copeland, a cotton broker of this city, died on Saturday at Asheville, N. C., where he had recently gone for the benefit of his health. He was born March 16, 1836, in Enniskillen, Ireland, and came to this country in 1848. He first went to Pittsburg Penn., and in 1852 he returned to Brooklyn and was engaged with his brothers in tife drygoods business their choice, and ought not, in this respect, to be conin Dey-st., New-York. Afterward he was with Dennis Perkins & Co., in Broad-st. In 1863 he opened business Perkins & Co., in Broad-st. In 1863 he opened business as a cotton broker, in Pearl-st., in which he remained until July 1890, when he retired from active business, but retained an interest in the firm. He was a prominent member of the New-York Cotton and Produce exchanges, and a director in the St. Nicholas Bank. He was connected with many charities in Brooklyn. He was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital. He was a member of the advisory committee of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital. He was a member of the advisory committee of the organizers of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. He was president of the board of trustees from its organization until his death. His wife and five children and several brothers and sisters survive him.

EDWARD G. MORAN. Edward O. Moran, a retired plane manufacturer, died from pacuments at his home, No. 307 East Fourteenth-st., on Saturday after a short illness. He had not been set, on Saturday after a short liness. He had not been settively engaged in business for twenty-five years, but was for thirty years a plano manufacturer. He was a member of the firm of A. H. Gale & Co., and was the last surviving partner of it. He leaves three children and a wife. The functal will be to-morrow at 4 p. m. at the the name of each candidate nominated by one certificate should be printed only on one kind o beallot. As a matter of fact, Senator Linson's amend a ment expressly declares the law to be as it was in the condition of the function of the firm of the fir house. The Rev. Mr. Wilson, assistant rector of St. law was passed that it permitted the name of George's Protestant Episcopal Church, will officiate. The

Samuel Tertius Hyde died at his home. No. 195 Madison-ave., on Saturday. He was born in the town of Oxford, this State, in 1809, and was the son of the Rev. Samuel Eli B. Hyde and Sarah Nott, grandson of the Rev. Samuel "Does this prevent independent nominations?" Nott, of Norwich, Conn., and grandnephew of Elliphalot, Nott, the famous president of Union College. In 1839 he went to St. Louis, where he became a highly respected and successful merchant, but owing to ill health he retired from the firm of Bucon & Hyde in 1851. He and successful merchant, but owing to ill health he retired from the firm of Bacon & Hyde in 1851. He then passed several years abroad, making his home in this city after his travels were ended. He had a wide ment, ought to be willing to take as much trouble circle of friends and admirers.

John Hooley, a well-known theatrical manager and fall certain candidates had themselves placed or brother of Richard M. Hooley, of Hooley's Opera House in Chicago, died yesterday at his home, No. 283 Clintonst., Brooklyn, from cancer of the liver. He was seventy pendent candidate in Rochester procured two certificates. st. Brooklyn, from cancer of the liver. He was seventy-two years old, and was bern in Iraland and educated in Hyde, England. After coming to this country he and his brother opened Hooley's Opera House at Court and Remsen sts., Brooklyn, where the Dime Savings Bank now stands. It was the first important place of amuse-ment in the city, and would seat 700 persons. It was conducted for ten years with a first-class minsterl com-pany. Mr. Hooley then went to Chicage with his brother. The brothers greatly resembled each other. At one time they managed the Odeon, in the Eastern District, now the Novelty Theatre. For the last ten years John Hooley Episcopal Church, Hoboken, has returned the petition had been out of business. He left a wife, three sons and we sent him signed by himself and his wardens and three daughters. His son "Bob" is a well-known min-

GEORGE COPELAND. George Copeland, a prominent member of the Produce and Cotton Exchanges, died on Saturday at Asheville, N. C. His home was at No. 109 Park Place, Brooklyn. He was one of the wealthy residents of the Park slope, and was one of the leading members of Grace Methodist who will endeavor to stop this pernicious business.

"This matter will be discussed, I believe, to-morrow (to-day), at the Presbyterian ministers' meeting to be held at Dr. Crosby's church, and also a meeting of the ministers of the Reformed Church to be held at Dr. Crosby's church, and also a meeting of the ministers of the Reformed Church to be held at Dr. Crosby's church, and by the two Classis of the Reformed Church to be held in Jersey City on Tuesday. There were about 15t circulars and the went South a few weeks ago. Mr. Think the Classis will as a body formally indorse the movement. There were about 15t circulars and petitions sent to clergymen and twonty-five to hymen." ties and other work in Brooklyn, and was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, the Home for the Aged and the Church Society. He gave a great deal to charity and was liberal in all his gifts. He left a wife and five children. The funeral will be held in Grace Church.

Baltimore, April 12.—Jay F. Darrow, proprietor of the Clarendom Hotel, died there to-day at 12:15 p. m. Mr. Darrow was born at North Hero, Vt., on December 13. 1823. H's father was a hotel keeper in Vermont. In early life Mr. Darrow weet to Minnesota, and successfully managed large hotels in St. Paul and Minnesota, the latter place being known as St. Anthony's Falls. He returned to the Fast in 1801 and for two years managed Wile's Hotel in Boston. In that city he married Miss Jannis Reid, of Oswego, N. Y. From Boston he went to New-York. There he also engaged in the hotel business and amassed a considerable fertune, but the greater part of it slipped away in unfortunate investments. Mr. Darrow came to Baltimore ten years ago and has been the proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel ever since. His wife and two sons, Percy and Fred Darrow, survive him. and two sons, Percy and Fred Darrow, survive him.

Chicago, April 12 (Special).—Dr. Julius S. Taylor, Ph. D., the well-known geologist, died at Kankakee, Ill., yesterday at the age of eighty-four years. He was born in Spain in 1804, and was graduated in medicine in 1835. in Spain in 1804, and was graduated in medicine in 1835. He removed to Carrollton, Ohio, a few years after, and to Kankakee in 1835. He was a prominent Presbyterian. As a geologist he ranked high throughout the country, and his collection of geological specimens was considered one of the finest in the West. In 1880 he gave this collection to the Taylor Museum of Blackburn University,

Dining Cars to Washington.

Pullman Dining Cars are now running between New-York, Piniadeipinia, Baltimore and Washington, via Royal Blue Line, on the famous 5-hour train, leaving New-York 11.30 a. m., arriving Washington 4.30 p. m.; also on the fash Express leaving New-York 3.30 p. m., arriving Washington 8.55 p. m. The fact that the cars are under the direction of the Pullman Commany is a sufficient guarantee as to the quality of the service. Station foot of Liberty-st.

SENATOR SAXTON ON ABUSES OF THE PROVI-SION FOR INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS-THE BLANKET BALLOT AN IMPERATIVE NEED-CRITICISMS ANSWERED.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Albany, April 12.—Senator Saxton's Ballot Reform law, it is universally acknowledged, greatly reduced corcupt practices at the polls in this State last fall. Less votes were purchased by far than for years pre viously, voters were not intimidated by gangs of political rufflans, the election was orderly to a remarkable extent, independent voters easily expressed their choice among the candidates, and use of fraudulent tickets was practically ended. But certain defects in the law were revealed which made it imperatively necessary that it should be amended by the present Legislature. One of the chief of those defects the abuse of that section of the law which provided for independent voting. Unscrupulous politicians, by per-suading their followers to sign nomination certificates, had their own names placed upon ballots containing also the names of candidates of the opposite political party, their intent being to deceive voters and obtain support from men who had no intention of voting for them. In the Twenty-fourth Ward of New-York, as the result of this villanous procedure, voters were compelled to choose their ballot from sixteen others. When Senator Saxton, therefore, set to work amending his Ballot Reform law this year, one of the first amendments which he drew up was one to distinguish definitely all kinds of ballots. His Ballot Reform law as thus amended has been approved of by the State Sen-ate, and is now before the Assembly, which undoubt-

But the person or persons so designated and appointed shall not require the name of any candidate nominated in such a certaficate to be printed upon more than one kind of a ballot. reads as follows:

Senator Saxton also in his bill, as another check to an abuse of independent certificates, modified the Ballot Reform law by increasing the number of signatures required to make an independent nomination Thus, to make an independent nomination for a State office, 3,000 names must be written upon the certificate of nomination, instead of 1,000 names, as in 1890; 500 names when a nomination is for an office to be filled by the voters of a district less than a State and greater than a county, an increase of 250 names over 1890; 250 names when an independent nomination is made for Assemblyman, instead of 100 names as at present; and 600 names to make an independent nomnation for a city officer in New York and Brooklyn, nstead of 300 names, as in the present law.

Within the last two days Horace E. Deming and other "Independents" in New-York, have criticised with much severity these amendments made by Senator Saxton, and have argued that they would diminish independent 'nominations and independent voting. To-day The Tribune correspondent asked Senator Saxton to express his views upon these criticisms. This he kindly did. Here is what he said:

"I am glad of an opportunity to say something upon the subject. I want to state at the outset that I am decidedly in favor of every reasonable opportunity for making independent nominations. Th people should be permitted to vote for candidates of trolled by the tyranny of party 'machines.' difficulty, however, with the ballot law, in its present form, is that the power of making independent nom inations, will, from the nature of things, be grossly abused. There were as many as fifteen kinds of ballots from which voters in some parts of New-York City had to make their choice last fall. I predict the unless material changes are made in the law, there will be more different kinds of ballots next fall than there were last fall. "The bill which seeks to amend the law contains

the provision that the name of each independent nominee might be placed on two different kinds of beliot. I had placed that provision there myself, because I saw that without it the people could not have the full benefit of the system of independent nominations. When the bill came up for a third reading, Senator Linson moved to amend it by providing that the name of each candidate nominated by one candidate named in a certificate to be placed or more than one ballot. That was the intention of th law and that is the way it was judicially construed It appeared, therefore, to the Senate that my amend-

"Does this prevent independent nominations 1" "Not at all. I acknowledge that they are thereb made more difficult. I am sorry for that, but think it is absolutely necessary to do so, in order to secure their ends as politicians do to secure their The politicians secure certificates of enumeration when ever they can gain any advantage by so doing. Las cates, and had his name placed on both the Republica and the Democratic ballots. That course can b pursued just as well if the proposed amendments a adopted.

"The 'caveat' provision is to protect a candidate from being forced upon a ticket with those who names he does not wish associated with his ow Why should he not have the right? The candidat hen nominated by party or independent certificate, has the privilege under the law of declining the nomination entirely. of saying that his name shall not be associated on a ticket with that of every pot-house politician who sees fit to secure a nomination for office? In one of the towns of my own county, of Wayne, Sodus, this spring, a 'license' candidate for the office of Excise missioner forced himself upon both the Republican and the Democratic tickets. This compelled the people to place a 'no license' candidate upon both

and the Democratic tickets. This compelled the people to place a 'no license' candidate upon both tickets. Another candidate took the same course and the result was that eight tickets were in the field and the people were disgusted with a system under which such an injustice could be perpetrated. No party candidate would decline to have his name placed upon an independent ticket if his associates upon the ticket were good citizens. Candidates want to get on all the tickets they can. But almost anybody can procure signatures to a certificate, and if a person of bad character wants his name printed upon a ballot he ought not to have the power of associating with him a number of candidates of high character."

"What would result if the law were amended as suggested by Mr. Deming?"

"Each party candidate would in many cases have his name printed on the ballots of another party. Every scoundred would have placed in his hands the power to blackmail a party candidate by threatening to secure an independent nomination and have his name printed upon the party ballot. Every person defeated in a convention of moved by political ambition or personal vanity could place his name upon both party ballots. There is no doubt but that the number of ballots would be multiplied to an alarming the candidates upon a ballot and vote it without knowing that down near the bottom, perhaps, the name of an independent candidate had been substituted. That would be a fraud upon the voter. It would be a "split" ticket prepared by the State which would deceive thousands. The bad candidate would have as good received the party to be a state which would be cardidates upon a ballot and vote it without knowing the slightest includes perpared by the State which would be a "split" ticket prepared by the State which would be a "split" ticket prepared by the State which would be a "split" ticket prepared by the State which would be a "split" ticket prepared by the State which would be cardinion of doing so. This would drive party voters to the almost

## DANGEROUS USE OF STRONG

Most pills, purgatives and Bitter waters quickly upon the bowels, irritate and often destroy the mucous lining of the stomach and bowels. Indeed, their nuccus lining of the stomach and bowels. Indeed, their caribartic action is directly caused by the irritation which they produce. Their action should be soothing and stimulating instead of irritating. A continued use of such remedies produces chronic inflammation of the stomach and bowels. This often ends in a dangerous disease. The use of the genuine imported Carisbad Sprudel Sait is highly recommended as an aperient, laxative and directic, because its action is due solely to its solvent and stimulating properties. It soothes and allays inflammation, and is, therefore, much preferable to all strong purgatives, with and fitter waters. pills and flitter waters.

Beware of imitations. Dr. Toboldt's lecture on Caris-

bad Sprudel Salt and namphlets mailed free. Eisner & Poop for Fint' Mendelson Co.. Sole Agents, 6 Barclay-st. Now-York.

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eczema, tetter, boils, ulcers, sores, rheumatism, and catarrh, cured by taking

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Has Cured Others

will cure you.

in greater numbers than under the old system, not only to distribute pasters, but to warn voters and explain to them the various kinds of ballots. These things would surely take place. We may rely upon it. The heclers and ward workers, quick to see an opportunity, have already made up their minds to take every davantage offered by this power of mating independent nominations. These are serious evils and we may well pause before we connect them in the minds of the people with the cause of ballot reform. I know a great deal about the way the people regard the new law. They have not yet fully made up their minds about it. They appreciate the good there is in it, and because there is a great deal of good in it they have condoned its full's to a certain extent. But I am fully satisfied that if they are confronted next fall with a great number of ballots gotten up as I have indicated there will be a very deep and general dissatisfaction with the system that night possibly result in a repeal of the law. I would regard such a result as a very great calamity, because, place the people in such a frame of mind toward the question of ballot reform and progress in that line would be obstructed for years to come.

"When I see the many difficulties presented by the provision of the law requiring separate ballots I am sometimes almost inclined to the opinion that the friends of the reform might better have rejected the compromise made last spring. The evils I have mentioned flew entirely from that provision. The only remedy for them lies in the blanket ballot. That solves every difficulty. With the blanket ballot independent nominations can be encouraged to almost any extent. It seems to me that the duty of the hour is to work for the blanket ballot. The next Governor of this slate will sign such a bill if the question is properly discussed and actated, and if the evils of the separate hallot entirely discredited by the power which the present law has placed in the hands of selfish and unscrupilous men.

"I wish it distinctly in greater numbers than under the old system, not only

law has placed in the hands of selfish and unscrupulous men.

"I wish it distinctly understood that the matter under consideration is in my judgment a question of choice between two evils. It is an evil that independent nominations intended for a good purpose should be made difficult. It is also an evil to have the power of making such nominations used in a way to confuse and deceive the people. A genuinely independent nomination of the right kind will not be necessary very often. The other kind will be made every time an opportunity offers to make anything by it. I have no pride of optaion, however, about the matter, and I am sure no one will doubt my sincere desire to place upon the statute books the best possible type of a ballot reform law."

DIRECT TAX DISTRIBUTION. ASSEMBLYMAN JOHNSON'S PLAN TO APPORTION IT ON THE VALUATION OF 1801.

Albany, April 12 (Special) .- Assemblyman I. Sam Johnson, of Wyoming County, has introduced a bill providing for the distribution of the direct tax, \$2,300,000, now in the State Treasury, in the pro-portion in which they paid it in 1862 under the assessed valuations of 1861. "I think it would be unjust," he said to-day, "to distribute it on the basis of the valuations of 1800, since New York City, for instance, would get more than she paid in." Johnson thinks of amending his bill by providing that the money shall be credited to each county, and deducted from the amount levied upon each county this fall under the State tax. Under his plan the following counties would receive more money under the 1861 valuations than they would under those of 1890: Amount Amount Amount they would they would they would receive under receive under gain bythe

- 1		the valua-	the valua-	valuations
:		tions of	tions of	of 1861. Differences.
		1861.		\$7,206 26
. 1	Albany	661.004 20	\$53,888 03	5,473 03
1 1	Allegacy	14,153 82	8,680 79	2,958 48
	Catteraugus	13,103 19	10,234 71	14,378 87
1	Cayuga	83,505.55	15,707 07	5 999 76
4	Chambuqua	24,696 83	10,820 04	5,080 28
	Chenaugo	15,900 22	5.874 53	3.179 09
	Clinton	9,053 62		16.626 78
П	Columbia	33,158 37	18,531,59 6,741 21	8,247 17
-	Cortland	9,958 38	8.005 72	3.014 82
	Delaware	11,050 51		23,498 83
g	Dutchess	51,700 80	28,202 03	1,580 25
-	Franklin	6,406 18	4,825 93 5,337 09	1.003 76
	Fulton	6,340 84	0.337 05	
	Genesco	19,900 48	12,854 02	7,112 41
81	Green	12,583 17	8,052 32	4,530 88
8	Hamilton	902 41	045 10	
91	Herkimer	17.017 62	14,068 28	2,049 36
9	Jefferson	25,297 62	14,089 02	10,364 59
п	Lewis	8.061 44	5,268 00	2.793 38
П	Livingston	28 031 05	15,312 28	12.719 37
Л	Mudison	20,280 90	11,584 70	8,696 11
3	Niagara	28,537 50	16,388,53	7,148 97
23	Onelda	87,732 10	33,907 92	3,824 18
3	Onondaga	40,102.07	40,003 85	03 82
	Ontario	80,180 48	17,715 00	12,471 42
П	Orange	39,480 68	26,080 39	13,444 29
1	Orleans	10,10, 01	8,900 01	7,537 00
	Oswero	18,009 58	13,898 79	4,770 79
10	Ota go	18.045.99	12,839.62	6,109 37
9	Putnam	5,001.02	4,891 08	3,060 74
	Queens	82,339 23	29,386 53	8,060 74 2,952 70
80	Rensselzer		37,180 43	10,390 95
3)	Richmoad		7,791 25	952 00
	Rockland		7.623 18	1,581 64
91	Society	17.801.10	13,995 61	3.855.54
91	Saratogi	10.882 88	7,863 10	2,099.52
	Schohar e		6,139.70	4.61 ( 12
	Senera		9,234 31	7,351 93
	Schuvier	W 200 42	4,131 18	4,278 44
			15,308 73	4,438 61
	Steuben	22 985 67	15,134 67	7,851 00
	St. Lawrence		10 34 27	2 3 6 0 0
	Suffolk		3,290 96	8.965 11
	Sullivan	11,124 71	7,127 78	3,990 98
	Tiogh	13 3 9 10	6.200.36	4.918 74
8	Tompkins		15,887 87	7.164 79
	Clater		15,154 47	10,000 17
	Wayne		12 071 93	13,020 08
	Washington		12,071 23 52 293 34	10,509 37
8	West hes or		9 152 01	6.453 59
	Wyoming		7,222 89	5,747 49
	Yates			
	The following co	unties would	lose money	under this
al il	aggangement:			

1801. 1800. Differences. 14,102 03 814,702 33 6340 30 10,868 61 11,00 63 1,118 07 71,003 42 20,472 42 27,408 91 142 261 95 247 423 03 105,058 68 45,210 24 60,007 78 14,707 54 14,417 04 14,872 35 454 41 838 276 31 1,006,076 04 167,800 33 3,278 05 4,146 40 873 35

Cleveland, April 12 (Special).-Sunday among the Mormons at Kirtland was quiet. The usual church services were observed. President Smith expresses a strong admiration of Dr. Thomas, of Chicago, who was expelled from the Methodist Church. He says that certain utterances of Dr. Thomas have come pretty ear the doctrines of the Latter-Day Saints. lution adopted by the Conference relievitg Presidents

Smith and Blair from the editorial management of "The Saints' Herald" has created a breeze, and is likely to be reconsidered. President Smith is vigoronsly opposed to the resolution. To night the services were in charge of the Sunday-school organization, and the usual routine of a sermon after supper was varied by music from a quartet, a clarionet solo by Mr. Wells, an essay by Mrs. H. A. Stebbins, and addresses by Elder Columbus Scottand and flishop Kelley. Presidence of the procedure of th ent Smith preached a sermon.

Professor George R. Cromwell began a series of Sunday hight lectures in the Grand Opera House yesterday even-ing before a large audience, the subject being 'New Orleans and the South, with a few words on Italy." The lecture, which he delivered lat night for the first time, was particularly interesting, on account of the recent trouble in New-Orleans. He showed views of most of the scaboard cities of the United States, and also of notworthy places in Italy. The screen used was almost 40 feet aquare, and the views were distinct and clear. He will lecture on "Colorado and the Rocky Mountains" next Sunday night in the same place, and will show views from photographs which he took last summer during his trip through the West.

FAT MEN TO WALK AROUND STATEN ISLAND. A. H. E. Rupple and C. H. Burns, two well-known business men of Stapleton, S. I.. who have been matched to walk around Staten Island for a purse of \$500, will start on their journey at 10 o'clock this morning. will be a go-as-you-please contest, and the start will will be a go-as-you-please contest, and the start will be made from the Union Hotel. Canal-st., Stapleton. The rourse will be to Tottenville, through the Richmond Read to Richmond, thence back to Rossville to Port Michmond, and along the shore road to Stapleton. The cont-stants are expected to accomplish the distance in forty-eight hours. Rupple is thirty-eight years old, and weighs 365 pounds. His opponent, Burns, is twenty-six years old, pounds. His opponent, Burns, is twenty-six years old, and weighs 240 pounds. The contestants will be accompanied by two judges, who will ride on horses. The contestants will wear the regulation walking costume. The betting is in favor of Burns by odds of five to two.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

-JOINT MANOEUVRES.

TO ENCOURAGE EXCELLENCE IN GUNNERY-PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN THE ARMY

Washington, April 12 (Special).-Last November General Schofield prepared a scheme of competition among the heavy artillery of the Army for the encouragement of excellence in gunnery, and in the preliminary instruction of individuals and batteries. There were to be three grades. The first battery competition related solely to the enlisted men of each as gunners. Any regiment from four-fifths of whose batteries gun detachments of four-teen men could be selected was entitled to representation in the second, the regimental, competition. This grade was to have several stages of competition, including the operation of sea coast armament and other mechanical manoeuvres. The winning battery detachments in the respective regimental competitions were to enter the third, the general artillery competition, which was to be similar in general respects to the regimental competition. The victors in each competition were to re-ceive suitable prizes. The result of this scheme, the first of the kind in the history of the artillery arm, was awaited with interest. The incentive which had been given target practice by the annual departmental and division contests suggested some such plan for heavy artillery. General Schofield has received the report of the first contest, held according to his project and the order of November 18, 1890. It is made by Colonel Langdon, of the 1st Artillery, and gives a tabulated statement of the result of the battery com-petition in Batterles A, G and I, at Fort Hamilton. New-York Harbor; B. H and M, at Fort Columbus, New-York; C. D and L, at Fort Wadsworth, New-York. It is interesting to observe that only two batteries, A and I. are found to attain a sufficiently high average figure of merit to admit them to the second grade of competition. As this result does not provide a gun detachment of the requisite strength from four-

fifths of the batteries, the regiment will not hold the

second competition until the stipulated efficiency is

attained. Colonel Langdon announces the results in orders, and commends the "constant and unremitting

efforts" of the officers of Batteries A and I to their

brother officers. In Battery A there were five first-class, ten second-class and four third-class gumers;

in Eattery I there were five first-class, ten second-

class, and six third-class gunners.

It has already been announced in these dispatches that the War Department proposes to make the physical ical condition of applicants for commission and enlistment more of an object than heretofore. The boards engaged in examining officers for promotion have been directed to pay special attention to the physical capaci-ties of subjects, and the same vigilance is to be ex-tended in all directions. The Surgeon-General is proparing a plan of examination to be adopted at the Military Academy, at posts and recruiting stations, and it is likely that in the future there will be no such wholesale retirements for incapacity for duty as during the last six months. Dr. C. R. Greenleaf, of the Army, in a lecture before the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education in Boston the other day, gave the present Adjutant-General Kel-ton credit for starting the movement in favor of physical education in the Army while stationed at West Point in 1858. The system grew in importance until Lieutenant Kelton was sent abroad to study foreign systems of training. The time has evidently come for a revision of the Army system, and General Miles's idea of gymnastics for enlisted men at posts and in the field is likely to be made a part of the Surgeon-Genthe field is likely to be made a part of the surgeon-cell-eral's plan. The use already made of gymnasiums at posts has proven beneficial, but its complete success is hindered by the fact that no scientific system is in uniform practice. At present the system of measure-ment is defective, and the authorities find no opportunity for deduction in the varied data at hand. is proposed to obtain an authentic physical record of a lifetime from the Army. The cadet upon entering the Academy will be examined upon permanent rules of measurement, and then re-examined annually during his lifetime. The record, it is said, would be of great value to anthropmetrical science, and would produce the physical history of 30,000 men attainable in no

Military and Naval officers are considerably in erested in the annually proposed and as often deferred joint manoeuvres. Those for this year have not been officially considered as yet, pending the calculation of the amounts necessary for expenditure during the next fiscal year. Last season General Schofield and Admiral Walker gave up the project after several conferences during which the proposition of land and water movements at Newport was thoroughly discussed. The value of these naval-military manonevres is appreciated by the War Department people and the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Tracy, takes a personal interest in the matter. It is thought that the Squadron of Evolution and the vessels on the North Atlantic Station would furnish excellent material for the Naval feature, while the Troops in and about New-York harbor would form an adequate complement from the Army.

Some wonderful results have been obtained with amples of Brown prismatic powder for eight-inch breech-loading rifles by the Naval Ordnance Bureau. The latest test shows a decided improvement in the powder, which had previously been submitted to numerous tests before a lot of 20,000 pounds was numerous tests before a lot of 20,000 pounds was accepted as a partial allowance for the Baltimore and for ranging the eight-inch gun. The former tests showed that there was no dimently in obtaining with the 35-calibre gun a muzzle velocity of 2,100 foot seconds with a pressure of lifteen tons. The samples received last week from the Dupont Works, the source of powder for Naval purposes, showed an initial velocity of 2,130 foot seconds with 14 8-10 tons pressure. This result is better than has heretofore been made in this country or in Europe, so far as the records show, with Brown powder.

It appears to be generally settled that the Navy Department will readvertise for bids for a torpedo boat, a companion of the Cushing. The Secretary has given directions for the preparation of plans by the Department, something that was done when the bids were originally called for five months ago, when the bidders were asked, as they will be this time, to submit their own drawings. The Bureau of Construction and Repair has begun on the preliminary scheme for such a boat, which demands great delicacy of workmanship in the compact intricacy of its construction. A great deal depends upon the plans of the Engineering Bureau, for the efficiency of a torpedo-boat is controlled by the machinery, the facility of manoenvring and locomotion.

The boards of officers for the examination of noncommissioned officers for commissions as second ileutenant in the Army are being detailed, and last week
two such longeds, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington,
and Fort Sam Houston, Texas, respectively, were established. The prospects for places for candidates from
the ranks never were botter. There are now seventyone vacquetes in the life of the Army, of which number
fifty four are in the lifantry and seventeen in the
cavairy. By June the thirty vacancies on the limited
list will have increased to thirty-four, bringing the total
number of vacancies in the line to 105. This year's
graduating class contains sixty-five members, and after
they are provided for there will remain forty second
leutenants' commissions at the disposal of the Secretary of War. It is estimated that not more than
twenty commissions will be filled by promotion from
the ranks, leaving twenty-five vacancies to be filled
from among the civilian applicants.

The question of transferring the Naval Training Station from Newport, R. I., to New-London, Comn., is again revived in quarters likely to be pecuniarily benefited by the change of base. The subject has not been considered by the Bureau of Navigation, and should it be taken up there is every probability of a negative decision.

The Army Medical Board, now in session in New-York City, is convened for a dual purpose. In addition to the usual function of an annual board for the examination of candidates for appointment as assistant surgeons, the Board is considering how the Medical Corps can be improved. The recent Indian campaign, as all such experiences are calculated to do, exhibited the weakness of the Army, and the several staff departments concerned have taken advantage of the exhibition to correct abuses. A hospital corps drill has been in experimental operation for about a year and has been found to work with satisfaction. The medical officers, under whom the drill has been tested have offered criticisms and the New-York Board will give them consideration preparatory to a revision of the regular regulations. So far the Board has taken action on only our feature, the hospital ambulence, designed at the time the drill was prepared. The New-York Board will go into the subject fally and is expected to formulate a perfected system.

Washington, April 12 (Special) .-- The Pension Office has unearthed the champion bounty jumper in the rec applications for pension. The first application under the general law was denied, as the office put it, " because the soldier's death was not in line of duty." The records showed that he was shot by order of

is sluggish, and the system is not properly nourished. The result is loss of appetite, weakness, an oppressive and prevent Spring Fever take Simmons Liver Regulator.
All nature is now waking and everybody should invigorate the liver, hidneys and bowels with Simmons Liver degu-lator and they would not have so much billousness, head-sche, dyspepsia and malaria all the rest of the year. You would not expect a plant to work off a winter's decay and bloom as good as ever without attention in the spring. Don't expect it of your system. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.



WARE- 235-239 East 23d St., N. V. ROOMS: 16 West 125th St., N. V. AN ABSOLUTELY FIRST-CLASS PIANO.

previously made no less than sixteen enlistments curing the period from July, 1863, to June, 1864, At each enlistment he received sums varying from \$250 to \$1,500, and aggregating \$7,375, up to the time he was shot by court-martial as a member of Company E, 110th Pennsylvania Regiment. The mother has filed a second application under the act of June 27, 1890.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ORDNANCE. Washington, April 12 (Special).—The Naval Bureau of Ordnance has prepared plans for a hydraulic disapearing mount for ten-inch breech-loading rifles. If is intended to adopt these carriages on the monitors, just as the pneumatic gun-carriage is to be used on the Terror. Circular breastworks of steel are erected around the gun, which, operated by the disappearing mechanism, is raised and lowered for firing and load ing respectively. The disappearing carriage is, perhaps, used to greater purpose in fortifications, and the Army ordnance people pay more attention to the sub-ject than the Navy experts. Several new ideas are promised for this year's specifications in the War Department, and it may be that the Naval disappearing carriage will be among those adopted by the Army Ordnance Office. This new carriage has the advantage over the pneumatic mount in being less complicated; it differs from the latter in that water, instead of com pressed air, is the power. The gun rests on two large arms, the lower ends of which are keyed to the two ends of the axis of a horizontal cylinder. cylinder is divided into two equal compartments by a fixed diaphragm. Attached to the horizontal axis are two plates. The water, under a pressure of 800 pounds a square inch, is admitted into the compartments, and the gun is forced into the elevated or discharge position. On firing, the recoil is resisted by the bearing of the plates on the water, which is forced through little grooves at a rate sufficient to bring the gun to an easy stop at the loading position. A steam pump attached to the mechanism serves water for the cylinder. cylinder is divided into two equal compartments by

EDWARD ATKINSON'S NEW OVEN.

A LECTURE ON COOKING DELIVERED AT COLUM DIA COLLEGE.

Notwithstanding the pouring rain, a good-sized andience attended a lecture on the subject of the proper method of applying heat in the cooking of food, delivered by Edward Atkinson, of Boston, at Columbia College Saturday night. The lecturer said: "One who wishes to learn how to feed trotting or draught horses, cattle, hogs and sheep can easily find books which will give him the information. Very little is known, however, about the science of food selection for men and women of different avocations. There should be a department in this college where the proper methods

of this important subject might be learned.
"In some way nearly all the nations of the earth have hit upon a diet which conforms to their habits and climate. The rice-eating races eat little meat, but find an excellent substitute in peas and beans. The nacaroni and cheese of the Italians, the catmeal and milk of the Scotch, the 'hog and hominy' of our Southern friends and the brown bread and fishballs of Boston, all form an almost complete diet.

"In the five 'Aladdin' ovens in front of you a din-

ner is being cooked. At the left are several workman's cooking pails, in which soups, chowder, fish, chicken and beef and hominy are being prepared as if for their luncheons. The lamps in the pails have been going for five hours, and the men may now open them, take out their food and put their coffee on. The ovens are healed by a kerosene-oil lamp to about 320 degrees. The heat is retained by having a thick indurated fibre outside. "On account of the low temperature the odors of

meats, cereals and vegetables, when cooked together in the oven, are not imparted to one another, but are retained. The bill-of-fare is composed of roast fowl, beef, pork, ham, tongue, chicken, halibut, Indian pudding, stewed tomatoes, spinach, etc. used was made in Boston, four days ago, in the ovens and is still very tender owing to the fact that we do and is still very tender owing to the fact that we do not have to burn up part of the loaf in order to bake the middle part. Since my lecture yesterday atternoon a lady nas sent to Professor Eggleston a check for \$1,000 toward the establishment of a New-England Kitchen in this city next fall. The full amount required is \$6,000. This has been promised. Those present were then invited to try the dinner, which was served by a number of waiters. A few hung back at first, but the extreme delicacy of the fowl and the excellent flavor of the fisst, vegetables, puddings, and hash, a mixture of veal and homlay, caused them to eat most heartly. The cost of the dinner was about \$20. About seventy-five persons were fed, and fully fifty more could have been supplied.

MOVEMENTS OF CHILIAN TORPEDO BOATS.

The new torpedo cruisers Almirante Condell and Ale The new torpedo cruisers Almirante Condell and Alamirante Lynch left Buenos Ayres yesterday for Chili. They will go through the Straits of Magellan in charge of Chilian officers recently sent over the Andes to join them. The cruiser Pilcomayo will escort the two new cruisers through the Straits of Magellan, and they will probably be met by the ironclad Blanco Encalada, one of the vessels of the insurgent mays, which is to lie in the neighborhood of Cape Pillar, on the Pacific side, to intercent them and give them battle. But the new your the neighborhood of Cape Finar, on the Latter intercept them and give them battle. But the new vessels are long, lean craft, with enormous running-away power, their speed being estimated at twenty knots. The highest speed ever got from the Encalada was twelve knots an hour on a four hours' run. She is a double-bottom iron vessel, protected on the water line by an armor belt, nine inches thick amidships and tapering to six inches at the ends. This is backed by ten inches of teals. She has six 29-ten Armstrong guns, three lighter guns and several Nordenfeldt and Gatling guns.

CLIFTON W. TAYLEURE FOUND DEAD IN BED. Ciliton W. Tayleurs, newspaper writer, dramatist and theatrical manager, was found dead in bed yesterday as the home of his brother, W. W. Tayleure, at No. 1 Warren Place, Brooklyn, where he had lived for a month. the home of his brother, where he had lived for a month. Mr. Tayleure was fifty-five years old. In the was he was the editor of a newspaper in Richmond, Va. He also served in the Confederate Army, and gained the rank of colonel. Later he wrote the popular play "Kit, the Arkansas Traveller," and sold is to Frank Chanfrau, whose manager he was for several years. He was employed on "The Baitlmore Americaa" at one time. In recent years he edited "The Long Branch News," but he sold it four weeks ago. He suffered last week from the "grip," but on Saturday he went to the Amphion Academy to keep an engagement with Mr. Morris. He did not get up to breakfast yesterday morning, and his slater-in-law found him dead in his bed. Heart disease is supposed to have caused his death.

PROMINENT ABRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE J. Manchester Haynes, of Augusta,
Me. HOFFMAN-James J. O'Kelly, M. P., of Ireland;
Speaker William F. Sheehan, of Buffalo, and Henry E.
Dixey. VICTORIA-Mr. and Mrs. Kendal. WINDSOR
-The Rev. George C. Lorimer, of Chicago, and Martia
A. Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST TILL 8 P. M. MONDAY. Washington, April 12.—For Eastern New-York, New-England, New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Dela-

England, New-Jersey, Eastein Pennsylvania and Delaware, fair, westerly winds; slightly cooler.
For Maryland and Virginia, fair and slightly warmer, For the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Eastern Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, fair.
For Tennessee and Kentucky, light rain.
For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, fair and warmer.
For Ohlo and Indiana, light rain by night; warmer in the northern portions.
For Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, light rain; warmer.

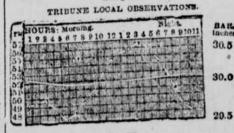
warmer.

For Minnesota and Iowa, rain; colder at night.

For Missouri, light rain; colder by Tuesday morning.

For the Datoias, generally fair and cooler.

For Nebraska, Ransas and Colorado, light rain; coolea.



Tribune Office, April 13-1 s. m.—Some cloudiness yesterday foreneon marred the perfection of the weather, which was milder than any previous instalment this month. The temperature ranged between 47 and 57 degrees, the average (51%) being 2% higher than on the corresponding day last year, and 3 higher than on Satus-lay. In and near this city to-day there will probably be fair weather, with slight thermal changes.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the tast; and to take eye, easily taken acceptable to the stemach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most genus curette known.